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HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended August 19, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 13	Jos. Vaccaro	New York	29	0	0	0
14	Hiram	Mobile	15	0	0	0
15	Jamaica	Baltimore	17	0	0	0
19	Geo. Dumois	Mobile	17	0	0	0

History of yellow-fever case on steamship Nicaragua and treatment of vessel—Yellow-fever situation.

AUGUST 23, 1905.

The steamship *Nicaragua*, which arrived here on the 16th instant with 1 case of yellow fever on board and was quarantined for 15 days by the authorities at this port, sailed last night, 22d, for New Orleans, after being six days in quarantine here. She was ordered back to New Orleans for the reason that the agent of the company was informed that steamer would not be allowed to discharge her cargo in this port after she had completed her detention in quarantine; this information was a telegram from the president to the collector of customs and read as follows:

Do not allow steamer to discharge cargo under any consideration.

Consequently the steamer was ordered back to New Orleans. I have the honor to state that the fever patient referred to in letter of 16th recovered and no new cases developed on board. The steamer had been out twelve days altogether and patient was taken sick on the second night out (Saturday), instead of Sunday, as stated in letter. The steamer was disinfected on arrival here, and hold and living quarters, bedding, etc., were disinfected before leaving, the disinfection being as thoroughly done as possible. As no new cases had developed, patient was almost entirely recovered, and six days had elapsed since first disinfection, vessel was thought to be in fairly good shape. The disinfection was done both times by the medical officer on board, Doctor Hargrave, under my supervision. I have the honor to state that I did not issue quarantine certificate to this steamer, as she carried no fruit from here, and the company permitted her to take Dr. J. Edward Austin as passenger on permission granted by Doctor Souchon, president Louisiana State board of health. As this vessel carried no fruit, she was cleared under the general quarantine regulations of the United States, carrying one immune passenger, and the facts were stated in the bill of health, and also the fact that the vessel had had no communication with shore.

AUGUST 24, 1905.

The situation here at present is from August 1 to 24, inclusive, there having been reported 6 cases of yellow fever, with 3 deaths. One of these cases was brought here on the steamship *Nicaragua*. The last case reported in the fort died on the 22d. All the others have been discharged. In the hospital here there are several patients—I think 19 in all, mostly soldiers—and several have died, the diagnosis by the surgeon in each case being pernicious malaria. Although conditions sanitary and otherwise have improved, still we can not look for yellow fever to disappear entirely until the cool rains set in, which will be the latter part of September. At San Pedro conditions are greatly improved. From June 18 to August 15 there were estimated to have been 600 cases and 150 deaths from yellow fever. At present there are probably 8 cases on hand, all convalescing, and no new cases or deaths have been reported for several days. Cleaning and oiling is still going on vigorously. Only a few cases are reported at Choloma, and the same condition exists at Chamelicon. These are the only points on the railroad that have been infected up to date. At the latter place (Chamelicon) only a few cases were reported, and none have been reported for some time. Only 10 deaths have been reported from there and there have been no new cases for several days.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso—Mortality—Inspection of vessels—Case of fever on steamship Alm.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, August 22, as follows: During the week ended this date no quarantinable disease has been reported here or in Merida; 8 deaths have been reported here—pneumonia, gastro-enteritis, infantile tetanus, dysentery, dentition, and malaria; 5 vessels have been passed, with 46 passengers and 193 crew, and 2 of these vessels, bound for Gulf ports, were fumigated.

The steamship *Alm*, direct from Mobile, was detained three days in quarantine at anchorage here about a mile from shore because of a case of fever aboard. The sick man, a member of the crew, was removed from the ship to the shore, well to the windward of the town, and put under observation as “suspicious.” Yesterday, in the afternoon, he was declared not to have yellow fever—he had been isolated three days. The ship had been released the day before the diagnosis was made.

Report from Tampico—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Mortality—Sanitary conditions—Increase of mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, August 28, as follows:
Week ended August 26, 1905:

August 22, 1905, inspected and passed the British steamship *Kildare*, bound for Boston via Progreso, with 24 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. August 23, fumigated and passed the Austrian steamship *Dora*, bound for Tampa, with 39 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast. Inspected and passed the Danish steamship *St. Thomas*, bound for Galveston via Vera Cruz; vessel sails in general cargo. August 24, 1905, inspected and passed the American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York via Habana, with 54 in the crew and 11 first-class and 1